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House.

The forcing of Senator Hill is confession

that the New York Democrats know that

the situation is desperate.

Mr. Cleveland says he is out of politics

now. He seems to be right. At least, he is

getting out as fast as the fall elections oc-

cur.

The people have made the tariff the over-

shadowing issue of the campaign, and all

the adroit pleaders and cranks cannot pre-

vent it being made so.

Our exports to Germany in 1890 were

valued at \$84,315,215, but during the first

year of the Harrison reciprocity treaty the

value rose to \$104,180,732. That treaty, how-

ever, is swept away.

The first consignment of 4,000,000 feet of

lumber from Canada has been received at

Bay City, Mich. Concerning it Michigan

lumbermen say they cannot compete with

a reduction of wages.

Mr. Bynum will find it difficult to make

mechanics and artisans in the Seventh

district believe that it is for their good to

have their wages reduced 20 or 35 per cent,

that they may be nearer the European

standard.

The Democratic Congress could not afford

a bounty to stimulate the home sugar in-

dustries, both in Louisiana and Nebraska,

but it could admit the sugar of Hawaii

free of duty because it will put \$6,000,000

into the coffers of the consolidated Sugar

Trust.

This evening the Workingmen's Tariff

League will hold a meeting in Lorraine

Hall to adopt a constitution and by-laws,

and addresses will be made explaining its

object. In other States organizations of

that name have become strong and influ-

ential, as this one should be here.

The Democratic orator in this State is

saying a great deal about the Democracy

of Jefferson and Jackson, both of whom

were protectionists. The trouble is that in

this day Democrats have become the dupes

of the British policy, and have forsaken

the ultra-protectionism of Jefferson.

It should be said that the free trade wool

goods referred to in the advertisements of

dealers is not wool made into goods since

the passage of the tariff law, but American

wool reduced to the European price last

May and June by the certainty that Con-

gress would put wool upon the free list.

Senator David Bennett Hill is probably

convinced now that he rather overdid the

thing in that speech on Tuesday, in which

he prophesied victory for the New York

Democracy. If it had not been for the

speech he might not have been assigned to

the hopeless task of making his prediction

come true.

The Journal can easily see why the owner

of a silver mine should be eager to have

the government coin his bullion so as to

double its face value as money, but it can-

not comprehend why a mechanic who would

be paid in silver dollars or silver notes,

which would have but 75 or 80 per cent,

of the purchasing power of the present dol-

lar based upon gold, should demand free

coinage on the ratio of 16 to 1.

Senator Voorhees is incorrect; the at-

tempt to reduce wages was not the cause

of the Homestead troubles, but the refusal

of the Carnegie people to consult the or-

ganization of their employees. It is now

evident that Carnegie and Frick desired to

break down the organization of iron work-

ers preparatory to a fall of wages which

Mr. Carnegie's change to the free-trade

policy would make necessary.

The hostility of the Democratic factions

in the cities of New York and Brooklyn

was never more bitter, if less pronounced,

than at the recent State convention. The

Shepard faction, of Brooklyn, demanded the

whole delegation, and refused with scorn

every concession made by McLaughlin,

and, when it could not get all, marched

out of the convention. Tammany showed

itself bitterly contemptuous toward the

Grace element, as it ever was, and spurned

its appeal for representation on the New

York delegation. The casting out of these

important factors by the Hill convention

must have an important bearing upon the

campaign to the detriment of the Hill

ticket.

It is time that the Democratic State

committee should appoint a board for the

inspection and condemnation of campaign

falsifications, for the reason that speakers

are repeating such senseless and easily ex-

posed falsehoods. For instance, Judge Zollars,

of Fort Wayne, once a member of the Supreme

Court, is reported as declaring that our

exports to Cuba were not increased by the

Harrison reciprocity treaty. The of-

ficial reports show that our exports to Cuba

during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891,

just before the treaty was made, were

valued at \$11,929,005, while for the year ending June 30, 1893, the second year of the treaty, we sold Cuba \$23,094,094 worth of our products. Everyone knows that the second year of the treaty we captured the flour market of Cuba, and we lost it with the passage of the Democratic tariff law.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

But one man wanted the Democratic nomination for Governor, and he was a man whose nomination would have been a confession of defeat. Doubtless Judge Gaynor could have had the nomination, provided he would accept, but would the leaders of the McLaughlin machine in Brooklyn have desired the nomination of a man who as an independent defeated its candidate last fall and sent McKane to the penitentiary if it had foreseen anything but his defeat and his resignation as judge if he should be a candidate? Ex-Secretary Whitney would have been a strong candidate, because both factions would have supported him, but, as anxious to accept a nomination which he undoubtedly believes would end in defeat at the polls. Confronted with the fact that no prominent man would accept the nomination, the convention was easily stamped by the presentation of the name of Senator Hill after he had declined the candidacy in most positive terms. Senator Hill has not yet accepted, but it would seem, now that the convention has adjourned, he cannot decline without placing himself and his party in a most embarrassing attitude. On the ticket with him is Mr. Lockwood, one of Mr. Cleveland's earliest and staunchest friends, and Judge Gaynor, whose name headed the Republican and reform ticket, whose triumph last November broke into pieces the McLaughlin machine and inflicted a blow upon the Hill Democracy in a half dozen counties from which it will not recover for some time.

Since Congress met Senator Hill has been denounced by every leading Democratic paper in the country with two or three exceptions. At him have been hurled every epithet which can attach to infamy. The President's organ, the New York Times, has devoted columns to the most malignant assaults ever made upon a public man. From Maine to Texas the Democratic press has branded him as traitor. Senator Voorhees has arraigned him in public and every Cleveland man in private. The President has many foes, but none whom he hates and fears as he does Senator Hill. Will these men, who believe him to be the personification of all that is corrupt and malignant in politics, vote for him? Will the friends of the two nominees of the President for the Supreme Bench, whose confirmation Hill has prevented, support him? Will the Democratic voters represented by such papers as the New York Evening Post and the Brooklyn Eagle make Hill the unquestioned leader of the New York Democracy by their votes? With the mass of the party no man is stronger, but to fifty thousand Democrats no man can be more obnoxious. In a close State in an ordinary year, with the recent indignities which Mr. Hill has put upon the Cleveland men, his election would be doubtful, but in a year when the tide is against the Democracy and the power of Tammany has been shattered the Senator's record and attitude make him a candidate who can be beaten.

WARNINGS FROM THE SENTINEL.

The best reasons for the election of a Republican Legislature have been given by the Sentinel. Toward the last of the session of 1893 the Sentinel said of the body then in session, controlled by the Democrats:

"We are weary of these hypocrites. We are weary of the men who make great professions of economy at county fairs, roads and then come here to load the Democratic party with the odium of employing unnecessary doorkeepers. We are weary of these pharisees who profess great opposition to increase of salaries, and yet demand the salaries of their friends and reduce those of the objects of their self-proclaimed benevolence. We are weary of these self-appointed representatives of the people who relate to the agriculturist that the Colorado potato bug does to agriculture. There is only one way of doing more for the farmer, and that is to pin them on the wall and let the public view them in their true character."

On another occasion the Sentinel freed its mind in the following plain words:

"They snarl and growl, and threaten, and bluff, all for political advantage, and apparently care not whether they are right or wrong so long as they carry their point. The spectacle is sickening. The people's money is wasted, important and needed legislation is neglected, and a frightful example of incompetency is being established for the use of the Democratic party when it next goes to the polls."

After the session had closed the Sentinel reviewed the work of the Democratic Legislature in a long editorial, in which the following language was used:

"And yet it has not been an altogether useless session. It may well be said as a faithful example to future legislatures. It began its session with every opportunity for making a record that would be a credit to the members and a source of strength to the Democratic party. Its opportunities have been frittered away, and the record of 1893 furnished a most excellent study for the student of governmental science. We have repeatedly called the attention of the legislators to the records made by the preceding legislatures and urged them to take up and push to a conclusion some work of importance. If they have done so we have as yet been unable to identify the bill."

There can be no better reason presented to prove that another gerrymander Democratic Legislature should not be elected than the foregoing extracts from the Sentinel. The Democratic legislatures in Indiana, it may be added, have grown more and more worthless and mischievous as the years have passed. The Legislature of 1889 was thought to be as bad as could be, but that of 1891 made it almost respectable, while the infamy which the Sentinel attaches to the Legislature of 1893 relieves all its predecessors of the odium their due. It may be imagined that the end of infamy was reached in 1893, but the same adepts are on the Democratic ticket or hold over, and they will find deeper depths than have yet been reached.

There is danger that the ladies of Branchville, Ind., who have bought the only saloon in the place at a profit of \$50 to the owner, have engaged in an expensive business. It happened, singularly enough, that three saloons in that town were burned one after another before the establishment of the one just purchased. It might be thought that, in view of this remarkable fatality, the Branchville ladies would have been led to look for the destruction of the fourth by fire, but perhaps they had their own reasons for thinking no more con-

flagrant would occur and resolved to buy what no one had thought proper to burn. Their investment may be regarded as indicating marked progress in the feminine idea of property rights, but it may have fixed a precedent that will be difficult to follow. Fifty dollars is not a large sum, it is true, but the saloon business is said not to insure heavy profits in these days, and the amount is enough to tempt other enterprising whiskey dealers to set up saloons at Branchville in order to be bought at an advance by the temperance ladies. Still, it must be said that the plan of purchasing is better from a moral point of view than burning the property of other people, and is likely to wear less heavily on the consciences of the ladies—that is, if it could be supposed for a moment that the Branchville ladies ever had incendiary thoughts. Having made the whiskey theirs by right of purchase, it seems rather a pity that for economy's sake they did not each retain enough for medicinal purposes before emptying the barrels and bottles. But, come to think of it, has it been settled that they did not?

President Eliot, of Harvard, has been criticised by the newspapers on various occasions for what they consider his incorrect opinions, ill-judged expressions and misleading public teachings. President Eliot has also seen fit to speak disparagingly of the press, to belittle newspaper reporters as a class, and to cast discredit upon the profession when matter printed concerning himself and his department was to his liking. But Mr. Eliot proves himself broad enough and fair enough to overlook any irritation that personal allusions have aroused in his breast and to declare that the very intrusion of the newspaper reporter into every nook and corner of the State and into the privacy of the home, a publicity of which so many people bitterly complain, is really a means of social, industrial, governmental reform and progress. "There are," he says, "many exaggerations, perversions and inaccuracies in this publicity, but on the whole it is a beneficent and a new agency for the promotion of the public welfare. Publicity exposes not only wickedness, but also folly and bad judgment. It makes crime and political corruption more difficult and far less attractive. The forger, burglar and corrupt politician, the secretary who swears first, conceals himself and his department, and secondly, that they may enjoy the fruits of their wickedness. The most callous sinner finds it hard to enjoy the product of his sin if he knows that everybody knows how he came by it. No good cause ever suffered from publicity—no bad cause but instinctively avoids it. So new is this force in the world that many people do not yet get its own cost while they are made to pay as much tax on a cheap lot as is assessed upon much more valuable property to which it is a benefit. These lots are owned largely by people who have purchased them with savings, and many have built homes upon them. It is a wrong for which there should be some remedy."

The sewer tax laid upon the property holders in the vicinity of Oak Hill by the Sullivan regime, under the provisions of the present city charter, involves a great injustice to them. The sewer does not reach them by hundreds of feet, and many of their lots find natural drainage elsewhere. If the sewer is to be of any advantage to them they must have it extended to their own lots, and they are made to pay as much tax on a cheap lot as is assessed upon much more valuable property to which it is a benefit. These lots are owned largely by people who have purchased them with savings, and many have built homes upon them. It is a wrong for which there should be some remedy."

Dr. Parkhurst disapproved of the effort of New York women to secure the right of suffrage, but he is anxious to have their help in fighting moral and political corruption in New York city. It is difficult to see why an entrance into the "pool of politics" through the ballot box should be more demoralizing to the feminine character than that which is entered by way of the police courts and the State of New York. The pool is the offensive New York variety. But, perhaps, Parkhurst and his brethren know.

And now is the country to be afflicted with Corbett and Fitzsimmons challenges and counter challenges, lofty refusals to fight and other pugilistic literature? The country took upon itself a great burden when it became interested in the prize ring.

There are those who suspect that the announcement that the Ricketts deal will not be completed until the return of the chairman of the School Board is a device to divert public attention from the papers are being sent out, and that beyond the reach of legal intervention.

The letter-carrier of Great Britain, when he has attained the highest compensation, gets \$450 a week, while the lowest paid Uncle Sam's carriers is \$11.50 a week and the highest \$19.25.

When Lafayette people start out on their travels hereafter they will feel that danger is over if they succeed in escaping from their passenger station in safety.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Maybe.

"Faw, what is underhand bowling," asked Tommy, who had been reading the report of a cricket game.

"I don't know," answered Mr. Figg. "unless it has some reference to taking a drink in a speakeasy."

Great Remedy.

"They tell me that Pillroll is getting rich from the sale of his hay fever remedy."

"Does it really cure the hay fever?"

"Of course not. Nothing cures the hay fever. But it makes people so sick that they forget all about the original disease."

Dismissed.

"Never," she shrieked, "never let me look on that snake again!"

"Never!" he moaned.

"No, never. If I had known what a monkey you were without your whiskers I would not have allowed you to go. Don't let me see you again till they have grown out."

A Discenter.

"Do you not believe, my friend," said the long-haired party, "that the only way for a man to succeed is to throw himself into his work?"

"Well, I can't say that I do," said the other man. "You see, I am a builder of iron jails."

THE INDIANA PRESS.

If the Republican party is not immensely successful in Indiana this fall it will be on account of overconfidence—Connersville Times.

Mr. Martin, in his speech, wanted to know what he was sent to Congress for. There are many others asking the same question.—Bluffton Chronicle.

The people of this district have been deluded long enough by Mr. Bynum, and all efforts of the Madison county ring to entrench themselves in power are vain.—Elwood Call Leader.

Under the Democratic what-is-it tariff bill the sugar consumed in Fulton county will cost the people a sufficient sum to buy a new clock every ten years.—Rochester Republican.

The joke of the campaign is the "Democratic day" of last week, but the lying dispatch sent out by Indianapolis Democrats that the less pictures were shown of him, and Indiana looks upon him with as much awe as it would upon a spouting geyser or an antediluvian fossil.

Large Order.

Georgia will vote next month, and it is understood that the Democratic leaders have ordered an unusually large majority to offset as far as possible the Republican victories in States where elections are held.

Doesn't Improve.

The reason of which isn't undergoing a refining process. His colossal blunder with regard to those Japanese spies is the latest bit of asinine "diplomacy."

most of the penalties assessed against him for defective performance under his armor-plated cart. A reproduction of some of the lurid articles in the Democratic papers of two years ago would be good reading now.—Lafayette Call.

Every day now tends to add to the popular expression that Alonzo Burkhart, the Populist candidate for Congress, is about as well fitted for the place in the National House of Representatives as he is qualified to effect a general rearrangement of the planetary system. Lafayette Courier.

Mr. Burkhart thinks that the American laborer who delves in the mines for "raw material" should have his wages reduced to a level with the pay of the foreign miner; but that the Southern gentleman who produces rice should have 50 per cent. protection on his product.—Crawfordsville Journal.

The Democrats are hard up when they have to take up the advertisement of business. Having made the whiskey theirs by right of purchase, it seems rather a pity that for economy's sake they did not each retain enough for medicinal purposes before emptying the barrels and bottles. But, come to think of it, has it been settled that they did not?

No attention was paid by the Democratic Congress to the question of the State ticket, which were signed by tens of thousands of voters who appealed against free trade. Ask the Democrats who seek re-election to Congress in your district why they now seek if they would put attention to your petition.—Greencastle Banner-Times.

There is some talk among the local Democracy of drafting Democrats to attend the next Democratic meeting to be held in this city. The attendance at the meeting at which the campaign was opened last Saturday evening was so small that not more than twenty-five Democrats in this city know that the campaign is now open.—Richmond Independent.

Mr. Ireland, a lady-witted Irishman, who is employed with his spade in work on the streets of Munich, puts it in this way: "I do not profess to have studied the different tariff laws very much, but I know that while the McKinley law was in force, I was able to see a good deal of the wages that I have had under the present law. For that reason I think that the McKinley law was a good deal better for me and for all men who labor as I do."—Morning Times.

The Indianapolis Sentinel publishes a half column of dispatches from numerous points, compiled with great labor and pains, chronicling the resumption of work in industries, manufacturing establishments, all references to reduction in wages were carefully eliminated, and no reports of the condition of the people were allowed to appear, though announcements of such suspensions have been printed frequently since the war began.—Washington Plain Dealer.

The Democratic party is breeding a class of economists who will soon be figuring to ascertain the very smallest amount of food and warmth necessary for the sustenance of working people, as is the custom of livestock raisers, and then the next step will be to furnish these under a taskmaster contract in exchange for labor. The first step is to reduce the people to the level of the slave, to deprive them of the privilege and opportunity of earning a decent living. The second step is to reduce them to the level of the slave, to deprive them of the privilege and opportunity of earning a decent living. The second step is to reduce them to the level of the slave, to deprive them of the privilege and opportunity of earning a decent living.

THE NOMINATION OF HILL.

The tide is so strongly and so persistently in favor of the Republicans that Hill, with all his resourcefulness, audacity and poise, cannot turn it or check it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

New York Democrats don't mean to elect a Governor when they nominate Hill. They merely want to keep the Republican majority in Cleveland a slap.—Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.).

Now that the alternative is between Hill and Morton, of course no Democrat will go to the polls to vote for Mr. Morton. How many of them will vote for Hill is a question. New York World (Dem.).

New York now has an excellent opportunity to get David B. Hill out of the Senate and elect a genuine tariff reformer in his place. The Cleveland luck appears to be still running down East—Louisville Courier (Dem.).

Today the Democracy will not feel that they have been wise—but they were in great trouble, and there was such an appalling gloom over the convention that it demanded a sensational drama to prevent an exclusively funeral.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (Rep.).

Hill's astuteness as a politician will make the campaign an interesting one, of national bearing, with him as the candidate. But there is not much likelihood that it will be necessary to elect a new United States Senator to fill his place. It is a ticket of foreign hope. Driven to desperation, with the precipice of defeat before them and the tidal wave of popular indignation behind them, the Democrats are blind to the fact that they have summoned the United States to a fight and have put him to save them from impending doom.—New York Press (Rep.).

A Tammany man at one end, an anti-Tammany man at the other, with a what-is-it in the middle—this is the ticket which is intended to reconcile and unite the divided and demoralized Democracy of the State. It is like chaos come again, and it will be like it for the party in November.—New York Advertiser (Rep.).

It was a great compliment, but a barren one, for the Senator from New York. In view of the crucial nature of the political situation it looks very much as though the Democrats, under the leadership of Hill, are about to make a bad thing worse.

The nomination is one which even the severest critics of Senator Hill must concede to be exceptionally strong. The Senator has many times appeared as a candidate for exalted public position before the people, and he has never failed to win the people have never failed to audit and allow his claims.—Detroit Free Press (Ind.).

With or without this nomination, he would have aspired to the presidency in 1896. If he should now be defeated for Governor he would hardly appear in the presidential lists two years hence. Successful this year, there can be no doubt that he would be a prodigious power in the next national convention of his party.—Chicago Herald (Dem.).

The convention falls in that it arranges to elect a client of a faction against faction, and in naming a candidate has invited discord and antagonisms which would weigh heavily against success even at a time when the party was hopeful of winning. Mr. Hill may make a bad thing worse.—Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette (Rep.).</